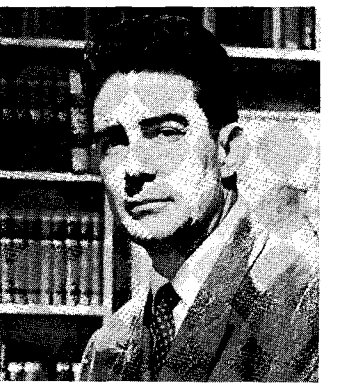
THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 10, No. 7 (Broadcast 443) February 17, 1964 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

THE U. S. GOVERNMENT PROTESTED

In April, 1950, Soviet fighters shot down a United States Navy plane over the Baltic Sea. Ten Americans were killed. The United States government protested.[1]

In November, 1951, Soviet fighters shot down a United States Navy plane over the Sea of Japan. The American crew of ten was lost. The United States government protested.[1]

In October, 1952, Soviet fighters shot down an American B-29 over international waters off the Kurile Islands, near Japan. Eight Americans were lost. The United States government protested[1]

In July, 1953, a Soviet fighter shot down a United States military plane over international waters off the coast of Siberia. Sixteen Americans were killed. The United States government protested.[1]

Such probing operations having shown the Soviets that they could do about anything they pleased without provoking the U. S. government to defend U. S. national interests, the Soviets, in 1953, initiated a world-wide "redefection" campaign. Thousands of refugees from communist countries, scattered all over the world, were generating strong anti-communist movements in the West, establishing liaison with the people of Russia, and, thus, supplying direction and leadership for growing unrest inside the Soviet Union.

The Soviets needed to make some of these "defectors" return to their communist homeland. The only way to do this was by brute force: assassinate some anti-communist leaders in the West or kidnap them, drag them back behind the iron curtain and brainwash them until they would make public statements about how hateful they had found the West and about their "voluntary" redefection to communism. The Soviet secret police began their "redefection" operations in the border states along the iron curtain, not directly under the control of Americans. The campaign was so successful — and incurred so little resistance from western officialdom — that, by mid-1954, Soviet police were rather openly making raids in the American zones of Germany, rounding up anti-communist refugees for "redefection" to the Soviet Union. The United States government protested.

In September, 1954, Soviet fighters shot down a United States Navy plane over international waters off the Siberian coast. One American was killed. The United States government protested.[1]

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine published every week by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., mailing address P. O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas, Texas 75214; Telephone TAylor 1-2303 (office address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.50 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.50 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00 — each price for bulk mailing to one person. Add 2% sales tax on all orders originating in Texas for Texas delivery.

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In October, 1954, Soviet secret police arrested and subjected to needless indignities, the wives of two American diplomats in Moscow. When the United States government protested, the Soviets demanded that we recall one of the diplomats so that his wife would be forced to leave the country. We complied with their request and made no further protest.[1]

On November 7, 1954, a Soviet plane shot down a United States B-29 off the Kurile Islands. The United States Government protested.[1]

On November 10, 1954, President Eisenhower at a press conference was asked about the Soviets' aggressive actions against us. The President expressed high hope for peace because, in connection with the latest Soviet outrage, the Soviet attitude had been less insulting than before.[1]

Shortly thereafter, President Eisenhower arranged to meet Soviet rulers at a summit conference. This conference — July, 1955 — produced a "cultural exchanges" agreement between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. Hundreds of trained Soviet secret police agents (posing as farmers, school teachers, entertainers, and what not) roamed the United States, establishing liaison for an intensification of their "redefection" campaign among refugees living *inside the United States.*

In April, 1956, Soviet agents kidnapped six Russian seamen who had jumped ship 2 years before and had been given official asylum in this country, on authority of the State Department. All six of them had found jobs, and were working and living in the New York City area. Soviet secret police (in the guise of United Nations representatives) found them, beat them into submission, dragged them to the airport, put them on a plane, and sent them back to Russia. American law enforcement agencies were told what was going on. At the airport, officers of the American Immigration and Naturalization Service timidly asked permission to interview the Russian seamen — to determine whether they were leaving the country voluntarily! Soviet secret police (that is, the UN representatives) would not permit it.

Having thus demonstrated that anti-communist refugees are not safe in America — that the dread communist police can reach them wherever they are — Soviet police (operating freely inside the United States as UN employees or as members of cultural exchange groups) could blackmail thousands of alien residents into becoming spies and saboteurs for international communism. The United States government has never officially protested the operations of Soviet secret police inside our country.[2]

On June 7, 1958, an American army helicopter strayed off course during a thunderstorm and was forced down in communist East Germany. Nine American army men aboard were held as political hostages for six weeks. The United States government protested. Meanwhile — on June 27, 1958 — an unarmed United States military transport plane, on a flight in Turkey, ran into a violent thunderstorm and strayed across the Soviet border. It was shot down by Soviet fighter planes. Ten days later, the nine American airmen — haggard and weary — were turned over to American military authorities, telling of beatings and abusive treatment at the hands of Soviet peasants before Soviet authorities took them into custody. The United States government protested, but the Soviets demanded that we apologize for violating their air space.[3]

On August 7, 1958, 800 heavily-armed communist police from East Germany invaded the American sector of Germany, sealed off a village and arrested a refugee from communist Germany. This was the second such incident in a matter of a few hours. The United States government protested.[4]

On September 2, 1958, an unarmed U. S. Air Force transport plane, with 17 men aboard, was intercepted near the Soviet-Turkish border and shot down by a squadron of Soviet fighter planes. American radio monitors were tuned in on the radios of the Soviet pilots and made a recording of the commands and conversation that passed between the Soviet airmen while they were shooting down the helpless American plane. Our government kept this affair a secret for 10 days. On September 12, 1958, the State Department in Washington said that a U. S. Air Force transport

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had "crashed" in the southwestern part of the Soviet Union with a loss of six lives. The Department said it "did not know whether the American plane had been shot down," or "crashed for some other reason." The Department said the Soviets had reported 6 of the 17 American crewmen dead, but had given no other information on the other 11. Moscow reported that our plane "fell" inside the Soviet border and that six crew members had apparently died. The Moscow report did not mention the 11 other Americans.[5]

On September 19, the Soviet officials were still denying that the American plane had been shot down and were still denying that they knew anything about the 11 men not accounted for. But they did promise to deliver the bodies of the six dead to United States authorities.[6]

On September 24, 1958 — 22 days after the event — Soviet authorities delivered the bodies of six American airmen to U. S. officials at the Turkish border. The Soviets still denied knowing about the other 11.[6]

On November 7, 1958, Soviet fighter pilots fired on an American military plane flying at 33,000 feet over the Baltic Sea, 66 miles from the nearest Soviet territory. About the same time, on the same day, four Soviet fighter planes made a simulated attack on an American military plane over the Sea of Japan, 64 miles from the nearest Soviet territory. The Soviet fighters did not actually fire on this American craft; but they harassed it, making mock attacking runs on it, cutting across its nose at dangerously close distance. The United States government kept these two incidents of November 7 a secret for 10 days. On November 17, 1958, our government protested, and asked the Soviets to stop attacking our planes over international waters.[7]

On December 26, 1958, the Soviets announced that a new criminal code, approved by the Soviet parliament, provided for 10-year imprisonment of American, or other foreign fliers, who violate Russian air space. That seemed to be the Soviet way of telling us what they planned for the 11 American airmen still not accounted for — from the incident of September 2. The United States government remained officially silent about this Soviet announcement.[8] We never found out what happened to the missing 11 airmen.

Cuba

While a bewildered world contemplated these spectacular events in Europe, Asia, and the Middle East during 1958, puzzling events were also occurring in the Western Hemisphere, within the defensive perimeter of the American nation.

In the summer of 1958, a small band of alien communist hoodlums, under the leadership of Fidel Castro, were ravaging the countryside of South Oriente Province, Cuba, conducting open warfare against the established government of Cuba, which was friendly toward the United States. For reasons never explained, the communists kidnapped 29 American sailors and held them as hostages for almost six weeks.[9]

Here was not only ample provocation but a perfect occasion for us to act in our own national interest — and do it within the framework of international custom, without risk of being accused (except by communists) of yankee imperialism. The American sailors whom Castro kidnapped were under protection of treaty agreements between the United States and the official government of Cuba. Instead of pleading with the outlaw Castro, we should have made formal demands upon the Batista government that it immediately effect the safe release of our sailors and give proper apologies and indemnities for violation of their rights and abuse of their persons on Cuban soil.

The Cuban government would have been obliged to express regrets that it could not guarantee its treaty obligations to us, and would have asked us to act, in friendship to the people of Cuba and in the interest of the United States, to give aid in protecting the lives and property of Americans, since the government of Cuba could no longer provide such protection. Then, we should have sent a detachment of United States Marines into the Cuban hills to drag those beat-

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nik Castro punks out by their beards and turn them over to the lawful government of Cuba with formal demands that they be prosecuted under Cuban law for violating the rights of American military personnel.

What *did* our government do? The State Department asked Castro to release our sailors. When he refused, the Department forbade delivery to Batista of 15-pilot-trainer planes which Batista desperately needed, which he had already ordered and paid for, which were available and ready for shipment, and which we had already promised to deliver. Delivering the planes to Batista might enrage Castro to the point of harming our sailors![10]

The Eisenhower administration extended diplomatic recognition to Castro on January 7, 1959, one day before he rode into Havana, in an American military jeep. Eisenhower continued to give Castro aid, while Castro harassed and abused Americans in Cuba, attracted world-wide attention for his vicious denunciations of America, and confiscated American property, both governmental and private.

On January 3, 1961, Eisenhower severed diplomatic relations with the Castro government. On January 20, 1961, John F. Kennedy was inaugurated President. Kennedy administration leaders felt that, under Eisenhower, the American attitude toward the Soviet Union and other communist nations had been too rigid, truculent, and unfriendly. The New Frontier immediately set out to relax tensions, to show communists we had no ill-will for them, to soften not only the American governmental attitude toward communists but also the American public attitude — to initiate a new era of friendly togetherness with communist nations.

Shortly before Eisenhower left the White House, plans had been made for an invasion of Cuba, by Cuban exiles and refugees. The Cubans were trained and equipped by Americans.

On April 15, 1961, the invasion plans went into operation. On that day (a Saturday), a surprise attack by B-26 bombers, belonging to the Cuban refugees, did great damage to Castro's air force.[11]

A second air-strike was scheduled for Monday morning, April 17, to support a landing party of about 1300 Cuban patriots. The planes (with trained Cuban pilots) were in readiness on an airfield 500 miles from the Bay of Pigs.[11]

At dawn on Monday, April 17, 1961, the little army of invaders, carried in an assortment of eight boats, slipped into the Bay of Pigs and went ashore. They met, and severely punished, a force of Castro soldiers. Castro rushed tanks to repel the invasion. The invaders had expected this. The tanks would be easy targets for the air strike, which was well-planned and due any minute. Confidently, the little band of Cuban patriots waited, but their air support never came.[11]

Two United States carriers, their decks loaded with fighting planes, and their crews ready, were standing by not far away. Not a plane was dispatched to help the Cuban invaders.[11]

President Kennedy knew about the planned invasion and had sanctioned it, on Sunday, April 16. But at the last moment (on Monday, April 17, after the invading party had gone ashore at the Bay of Pigs), Kennedy not only prohibited American air support, but also prohibited the planned support from the little force of bombers belonging to Cuban patriots and manned by Cuban crews.[11]

There are disturbing indications that the American Central Intelligence Agency arranged for Castro to be alerted. At any rate, Castro was alerted. His tanks and heavily armed soldiers were waiting at the Bay of Pigs. The Cuban patriots, denied promised air cover and other support, were slaughtered or captured.

Even during the Eisenhower administration, the Soviets were converting Cuba into a missiles and submarine base to handle deadly weapons pointed at the heart of America. These facts were discussed in this *Report,* and in a few other conservative publications, at the time. The Eisenhower administration ignored or denied the facts. The Soviet missile build-up in Cuba was acceler-

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ated after Kennedy was inaugurated, and the Kennedy administration continued to ignore or deny the facts.

Tremendous pressures built up, among the growing ranks of American conservatives, for strong action to eliminate the Cuban threat to our homeland. New Frontier leaders continued to belittle the problem. As late as October 5, 1962, Lyndon B. Johnson (then Vice President) was pretending that Cuba posed no threat to us, saying that Americans who urged such action as a blockade of Cuba "have more guts than brains."[12]

About the time Johnson made this remark, French Army intelligence reported to President Charles de Gaulle that Kennedy and Khrushchev had made a deal: the Soviet Union would withdraw missiles from Cuba if the United States would withdraw missile bases and bombers from Britain, Turkey, and Italy.[13]

On October 22, 1962, President Kennedy, indicating that he had just found out about the Soviet missiles in Cuba, announced a "quarantine" of Cuba — another name for blockade, which Lyndon Johnson, just 17 days before, had said only fools would recommend. During the "quarantine," we did not stop and search any communist ships (or even approach them closely enough to determine what they had on board); and we made no on-site inspections in Cuba. President Kennedy accepted Khrushchev's word that he was removing missiles from Cuba. The quarantine was such a farce that it stimulated world-wide rumors that Kennedy and Khrushchev *had made a deal* about Soviet missiles in Cuba and our missiles and bombers in Europe and the Middle East. Throughout the late fall and winter of 1962, and during the early weeks of January, 1963, Kennedy administration spokesmen flatly denied that any such deal had been made. On January 24, 1963, the Kennedy administration formally announced that we were going to withdraw missiles from Turkey and Italy.[14] On February 14, 1963, the Defense Department announced that it was beginning withdrawal of U. S. nuclear bombers from overseas bases, especially those in England.[15]

In late January, 1964, United Nations officials revealed that President Kennedy (in return for Khrushchev's promises about Cuba) had given Khrushchev a written pledge not to invade Cuba, and had sent a copy of that pledge to the Secretary General of the United Nations.[16]

President Johnson has made no direct public comment about this pledge; but, from the day he was inaugurated, he has made it clear that he will continue the Kennedy policy of friendly coexistence with all communist nations, including not only large-scale economic aid to Soviet satellites in Europe, but direct aid to the Soviet Union (through credit "sales" of American wheat to relieve pressures on the Soviet government inside Russia).

On January 28, 1964, the Soviets demonstrated their attitude toward President Johnson's policy of friendly togetherness: they shot down a United States military training plane which had accidentally crossed the East German border. Three American officers were killed. The United States government protested. The Soviets rejected the protest, saying that the incident was "a gross provocation" by the United States.[17]

Elsewhere

The behavior of our government has been equally strange with regard to nations outside the communist bloc. During World War II, when the survival of England depended on American help, Franklin D. Roosevelt forced Winston Churchill to promise independence for India. Thus, India owes her independence to us. From 1946 to 1962, we gave India direct aid totalling 5 billion, 208 million, 300 thousand dollars (which does not include all the hundreds of millions in aid through "sales" of agricultural commodities for Indian currency). From the day India was granted independence, she has been critical and unfriendly toward the United States, friendly and cooperative with the Soviet Union.

Pakistan (neighbor and bitter enemy of India) was for a long time considered a friend of the United States. Now, however, Pakistan, outraged

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by our aid to India, is making significant overtures of friendship and cooperation with communist China, expressing hostility toward the United States — although, during the period when we gave India more than 5 billion dollars in aid, we gave Pakistan direct aid totaling 1 billion, 982 million, 100 thousand dollars.

From 1946 to 1962, we gave Belgium, England, France, and the Netherlands almost 30 billion dollars in direct aid. Allegedly, the main purpose was to bind them to us in friendship, and strengthen them as mainstays of our NATO defense alliance against the Soviets. During that same period, however, we incurred the resentment and hostility of all those nations by forcing them to abandon their overseas territories. Under pressure from us, they have granted independence to backward territories (many of them peopled by primitive or savage tribes) incapable of national independence. The new nations of Africa and Asia (who owe their "independence" to us and to whom we have given immense amounts of aid) have been hostile toward the United States, friendly toward the Soviet Union.

For example: America (virtually forcing the Netherlands to abandon her possessions in the East Indies) was primarily responsible for creating the nation of Indonesia in 1948-49. Under Sukarno (a communist puppet, if not a disciplined communist agent), Indonesia has become an open enemy of the United States. Yet, from 1950 to 1963, we gave Indonesia direct aid totalling 1 billion, 117 million dollars. In 1962, Sukarno was threatening war to wrest more territory from the Dutch, in Western New Guinea. President Kennedy sent his brother Robert on a mission to settle the trouble. Robert Kennedy forced the Dutch to give Western New Guinea to Sukarno. This rape of New Guinea made Sukarno a closer, and more sinister, threat to Australia and New Zealand. Thus, the Robert Kennedy deal of 1962 deeply offended three of our "allies," for the benefit of one of our known enemies.[18]

In January, 1964, Sukarno was making war on Malaysia, a new Asian nation supported by the British. President Johnson sent Robert Kennedy on another peace-making mission. On January 23, 1964, Robert Kennedy announced in Tokyo that Sukarno had agreed to a cease-fire and wanted peace. On that same day, Sukarno renewed hostilities along the Malaysian-Indonesian border.[19] Shortly after Robert Kennedy returned to Washington, Sukarno announced that he was renaming the Indian Ocean to Indonesian Ocean — and warned the United States to keep all naval craft out of his ocean.[20]

The situation, world-wide, is rather well summed up in "Defeats For U. S. Around The World," an article in the February 10, 1964, issue of *U. S. News & World Report:*

"American officials helped push British, French, Belgians and Dutch out of Africa and Asia and now are preparing to do the same with the Portuguese. The U. S. Government helped Castro throw out Batista, helped Adoula oust Tshombe in Katanga and helped Sukarno to grab West Guinea from the Dutch.

"The resounding flop of this policy suddenly is becoming evident all over the world. Former colonies are either incapable of self-government and must be rescued from anarchy by Western troops, or are edging toward the Communist side.

"The Afro-Asian bloc in the United Nations— which does next to nothing to pay the bills of that organization — is combining with the Communists to erode what remains of American influence in that body . . . .

"In Vietnam, American men and money are disappearing down a rat hole without end or any clearly stated purpose or plan. Laos is being let go to the Reds . . . .

"Every pipsqueak nation seems able to kick the United States and get away with it.

"U. S. diplomats and reporters were manhandled in Zanzibar. U. S. missionaries have just been killed and maimed in the Congo. U. S. property has been and is being stolen in Latin America. Panama kills American soldiers. Yet the United States with immense military power seems helpless . . . .

"Almost everywhere among the new nations, whites are on the run, victims of 'black racism.' . . .

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"Now U. S. policy is encouraging natives to force Portugal out of Angola and Mozambique, and to get white rule out of Southern Rhodesia.

"South Africa, determined to maintain white . . . non-Communist rule in its rich and prospering country, is attacked by the United States in the United Nations and elsewhere . . . .

"And so it goes — all around the world . . . ."

The Road Ahead

Meanwhile, President Johnson uses his power and prestige to dictate political decisions in Texas, his attention concentrated on the job of getting elected this year. The liberal news media of the United States, giving scant attention to the disastrous condition of American affairs throughout the world, present extensive profiles of the new President as a folksy, homey politician who can get things done.

Internationalist liberals have controlled the government and dominated public opinion in the United States since the end of World War II. They argue that American isolationism was the primary cause of both World Wars. The truth is that the internationalists got us involved in both wars. Prior to World War I, and in the interval between that war and World War II, America was not *isolationist,* as internationalists use the word, meaning that we were a hermit nation, aloof and alone in the world. Our people engaged in extensive exchange of goods and ideas with all other people on earth, but we kept our government out of the affairs of other governments. We followed the policy of benign neutrality which President George Washington laid down, holding aloft the ideal of liberty to guide all people, if they wished, with no meddling from us, while sternly prohibiting other nations from harming our national interests.

Our internationalist policy of world-meddling has made America not a world leader, but the world's whipping boy. It has isolated us from friends we used to have. Today, we stand alone, though our government saddles us with the burdens of the world.

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU in Dallas, getting BA and MA degrees in 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American Civilization.

In 1942, he left Harvard and joined the FBI. As an FBI Agent, he worked for three and a half years on communist investigations in the industrial Midwest; two years on FBI headquarters staff in Washington; and almost four years on general FBI cases in various parts of the nation.

In 1951, Smoot resigned from the FBI and helped start Facts Forum. On Facts Forum radio and television programs, Smoot spoke to a national audience, giving *both* sides of controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his present independent publishing and broadcasting business — a free-enterprise operation financed entirely by profits from sales: sales of *The Dan Smoot Report,* a weekly magazine; and sales of a weekly news-analysis broadcast, to business firms, for use on radio and television as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and the broadcast give only *one* side in presenting documented truth about important issues — the side that uses the American Constitution as a yardstick. The *Report* is available by subscription; and the broadcasts are available for commercial sponsorship, anywhere in the United States.

If you think Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for Americans fighting socialism and communism, you can help immensely — by helping him get more customers for his *Report* and broadcasts.

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We must scrap internationalism, and return to the traditional policy which we followed for 125 years. Otherwise, our Republic is doomed.

We are close to the point of no return. It is imperative that the people substantially change the quality and character of the Congress and the Presidency at the polls this year.

FOOTNOTES

(1) "Soviets Get Tougher With U. S.," *U. S. News & World Report,* November 19, 1954, pp. 20-2, 92

(2) *The Episode of the Russian Seamen,* Report of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, May 12, 1956, 21 pp.

(3) "For U. S. Fliers Who Lose Their Way, Communist Bullets," *U. S. News & World Report,* July 18, 1958, pp. 32-3

(4) AP dispatch from Berlin, *The Dallas Morning News,* August 9, 1958, Section 1, p. 12

(5) *The New York Times,* September 13, 1958, p. 1

(6) "How Soviet Fighters Stalked, Killed U. S. Plane," *U. S. News & World Report,* February 13, 1959, pp. 72-3

(7) *The New York Times,* November 18, 1959, pp. 1, 4

(8) *Chicago Daily Tribune,* December 27, 1958, p. 1

(9) AP story from Guantanamo, Cuba, *The Dallas Times Herald,* July 19, 1958, p. 1A

(10) *The New York Times,* July 1, 1958, p. 1

(11) "How President Kennedy Upset Cuban Invasion," and "The Air Will Be Ours," *U. S. News & World Report,* February 4, 1963, pp. 29 ff., 33 ff.

(12) UPI dispatch from Albuquerque, N. M., *The Dallas Times Herald,* October 6, 1963, p. 8A

(13) "French Intelligence Told of Cuba Deal," by Henry J. Taylor, *The Dallas Times Herald,* February 8, 1963, p. 6B

(14) *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report,* February 1, 1963, p. 128

(15) UPI dispatch from Washington, *The Dallas Times Herald,* February 14, 1963, p. 6A

(16) "Washington Whispers," *U. S. News & World Report,* February 3, 1964, p. 19

(17) *U. S. News & World Report,* February 10, 1964, p. 4

(18) *The Dallas Times Herald,* February 13, 1962, p. 13A; *Fact Sheet on Indonesia,* Department of State Publication 7267, June, 1963, pp. 10-1

(19) *The New York Times,* January 24, 1964, pp. 1, 3

(20) "Washington Whispers," *U. S. News & World Report,* February 10, 1964, p. 14

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Washington officialdom uses your taxes for programs that are creating vast cesspools of waste and corruption — and dragging our Republic into the quicksands of socialism. What can you do about it?

You can help educate and arouse the people who elect men responsible for harmful programs of government. When enough other Americans know and care as you do, political action to restore our Republic will come.

If *The Dan Smoot Report* was instrumental in bringing you to the point of asking what *you* can do about saving the country from mushrooming big government, here is a checklist for you: Have you urged others to subscribe to the *Report?* Have you sent them reprints of a particular issue of the *Report?* Have you shown them a Dan Smoot film? Have you ever suggested a Bound Volume of *The Dan Smoot Report* for use by speakers, debaters, students, writers? Have you read and passed on to others any of the Dan Smoot books — ***The Invisible Government, The Hope Of The World, America's Promise?***

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